

Plan for a Cyprus settlement was rightfully voted down by the Greek Cypriots by a large majority of 76 percent. The plan imposed unacceptable conditions, including enabling Turkish troops to remain in Cyprus for an indefinite time, even after Turkey's eventual accession to the European Union. There can be no reunification plan that permits Turkish troops to remain stationed on Cypriot soil.

Likewise, the plan unfairly allowed Turkish Cypriots and mainland Turkish settlers to keep Cypriot homes and other properties they seized following the Turkish invasion of Cyprus and it would not have to reimburse the owners of the property. There can be no unification that provides for the expropriation of Cypriot property.

In March of this year, I wrote to President Bush demonstrating that the "no vote" must not be interpreted as a vote against reunification, but rather as a legitimate expression of the real concerns that made that particular version of the Annan Plan unacceptable to Greek Cypriot voters.

The United States, Cyprus, and Greece continue to maintain a close relationship, and have a great deal in common. Indeed, the democratic principles which unite our nations were first planted some 2,500 years ago in ancient Greece.

□ 1915

The very word "democracy" is a construct of two Greek words, "demos" and "kratos" meaning "rule by the people," and its principles were discussed by the Founding Fathers and are evident in our own Constitution.

James Madison, a crafter of this great Nation, wrote the following: "Among the confederacies of antiquity, the most considerable was that of the Grecian republics."

Who are we to argue with James Madison?

Today, Cyprus, Greece and the United States share a deep and abiding commitment to democracy, human rights, free markets and the ideal and practice of equal justice under the law.

As one of our strongest allies in the war against terror, Greece and the Republic of Cyprus continue to fight against the latest global threats of terrorism and state-sponsored terrorism, nuclear proliferation, illegal narcotics and international crime. Cyprus has taken many concrete and active steps to target the perpetrators, collaborators and financiers of terrorism.

As a NATO ally, the Greek government has given the United States both military and financial support for Operation Enduring Freedom, including unrestricted use of its air space and humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan.

Most recently, Greece and the United States successfully collaborated during the Summer Olympic Games to guarantee the safety and success of these events. In testament to their commitment to human welfare, Greece's security budget was \$1.2 billion, an amount

exceeding all prior Olympic games. In recognition of our commonalities, I urge Congress to remain engaged in the search for a just and lasting reunification of Cyprus that will promote peace and stability in this important region.

#### SMART SECURITY AND NPT REINTRODUCTION

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. POE). Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty Commitments Act. It calls on the Bush administration to keep America's word, to live up to the agreements we have made to reduce our arsenal of nuclear weapons.

The Cold War has been over for about 15 years. I can accept, although I disagree, with the argument that an aggressive nuclear arms race might have been the right approach in a bipolar standoff between rival superpowers, but at a time when our greatest threat comes from stateless terrorists there are smarter ways to protect America.

Mr. Speaker, 33 years after the United States signed onto the Nonproliferation Treaty, or NPT, our government is actively seeking to undermine it. Last year, for example, the Bush administration sought \$70 million for a new and completely unnecessary nuclear weapon, the Robust Nuclear Earth Penetrator, commonly known as the "bunker buster."

Mr. Speaker, the United States of America already possesses 10,000 nuclear weapons. We already spend \$6 billion annually on nuclear weapon activities, activities which represent a substantial increase over Cold War era expenditures.

Do we really need to spend more money on weapons that will make the world more dangerous while ignoring other national security priorities, thumbing our nose at international law, and losing global credibility in the process? Why is it that this administration is enthusiastic about leading a global military coalition to occupy and invade a sovereign nation, but reluctant to show global leadership on important initiatives for peace?

The potential nuclear capabilities of Iran and North Korea are legitimate threats and we ought to be engaged diplomatically to keep these nations from developing a nuclear program, but what moral authority do we have to apply that kind of pressure if we will not agree to even a modest drawdown of our own nuclear weapons?

Now the administration has reached an agreement that will allow India greater access to nuclear technologies. This is a terrible policy. While India is not Iran or North Korea in terms of its threat to American security, we are talking about a nation that never signed the NPT, has a history of nuclear detonation, and whose border

with Pakistan represents the world's most dangerous nuclear flashpoint. There has to be a smarter way, Madam Speaker, and there is.

I have proposed a new approach to national security. I call it SMART Security. SMART stands for Sensible Multilateral American Response to Terrorism. SMART calls on the United States to lead by example, to honor its treaties and meet its nonproliferation obligations. SMART would enhance and expand the cooperative threat reduction program which has led to the dismantling of nuclear weapons and materials in the former Soviet Union.

SMART has also held that military forces should be the last possible resort preventing war, not preemptive war. It calls on us to fight terrorism and weapons of proliferation with strong global alliances, improved intelligence capabilities and vigorous inspection regimes.

SMART includes an ambitious international development program to combat the poverty and hopelessness that give rise to terrorism in the first place, and it diverts resources from Cold War weapons systems to priorities like homeland security and energy independence, which are more relevant to current national security threats.

There is some irony in the administration's nonproliferation policy. Think about it. We have sacrificed nearly 2,000 American lives, thousands of our troops have been seriously wounded, and hundreds of billions of dollars to end an Iraqi nuclear threat that did not even exist. And as part of a misleading campaign to convince the Nation that there actually was an Iraqi nuclear threat, it appears government officials were even willing to compromise national security by blowing the cover of a CIA agent.

Meanwhile, genuine nuclear threats are going dangerously unaddressed, and our own government continues to pursue a large and expensive nuclear arsenal.

We need a SMART approach. We need a complete reassessment of our nonproliferation strategy and our national security priorities, something that will not happen overnight. In the meantime, however, I urge my colleagues to join me in support of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty Commitment Act. At the very least, we can set an example by keeping the promises we have already made.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. ROSELEHTINEN). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. JONES of North Carolina addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

#### ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. POE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take my special order at this time.